# THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE,

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

FINANCIAL CRISIS INTENSER. THE PRINCIPALITIES EVACUATED.

DESPOTISM TRIUMPHANT IN SPAIN.

The British and North American mall steamer Asia which left Liverpool on Saturday the 18th instant, a Bale after 12 m., arrived at this port on Friday merning, 31st, about 81 o'clock.

The screw steamer Kangaroo, from Philadelphia, arstred at Liverpool at 9:15 a.m. of Thursday, the 10th; and about noon of the same day arrived the Khersenere, from Portland, via St. Johns, Newfoundland. The Khersonese, on the 5th, in lat. 48° 03', longextent, drifting slowly to the southward.

The U. S. steamship Washington arrived at Southsupton at 9 a.m. on Saturday, Oct. 18,

The Directors of the Bank of England have adopted further restrictive measures, and now altogether refuse to make advances on Government sesarities, Exchequer Bills only excepted. Consols have fullen to 91} for money, 911 a 912 for account.

The exchange of notes on the Austrian occupation of the Principalties of the Danube, and on the question of the future of those Provinces, still divides attention with the Neapolitan quarrel and the crisis in Spain. Meantime the French Government presses speak loudby against the Austrian occupation and policy.

Detailed news of the change in the Spanish Ministry

has not yet come to hand, further than an official annonneement that no political crisis has occurred, and that the change of Ministers was from purely personal motives on the part of the Queen.

Respecting the Neapolitan difficulty there is nothing really new. There existed an impression that the note of England and France would be communicated to the King of Naples on Wednesday the 15th, and failing an imm.ediate and favorable reply the embassadors would be withdrawn and the ficets proceed not to but toward

The Vienna papers, which pretend to possess accurate information concerning this affair, repeat that the difficulty is in a fair way of settle nent, and that, though the embassies have most probably already left Naples, the British fleet (of which some ships have already left Ajaccio) will only proceed to Malta, and it is yet doubtful whether the French squadron will sail at all. A lengthy circular addressed by the Neapolitan Government to the Powers of Europe (of waich we had advices by last mail), is again spoken of. In this circular the King of Naples justifies his attitude.

It is new generally believed that in consequence of the growing importance of the questions to be discussed, the Congress of Paris, about to reassemble will consist of the first Plenipotentiaries, as before, and not of the second as was proposed. The proposition to refer the Neapolitan question to the Congress emanated from Austria. Rumor states that on the first day of meeting Count Walewski, in the name of the French Government, will advocate the admission of Naples. A disenssion will then be invited as to whether the Congress will step beyond the Eastern question for which it was first assembled, to take up the Holstein, Neufchatel, Montenegrin, Greek and other questions, and whether the King of Naples shall be represented.

THE MARKETS.

Notwithstanding the increasing difficulties arising from the unfavorable position of the money market, holders of Corros a shibit undiminished confidence. The Liverpool market had been active and prices firm, private circular quetting 1460 to bardy id. advance on the adiditing qualities (which chiefy engaged attention), but the Broker's Cheular reports priese very firm, unchansed, and gives the following as the authorised quotations: Sales of the week 73,000 bales, including 14 450 on speculation, and 8,160 for export. Fair Oriests, 74d.; Middling Orleans, 6 9-16d.; Fair Mothers, 6.d., Middling Mobiles, 6-16d, and Chief, 6-16d. Sales Friday 10,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation. Stock at Liverpool 50,1720 bales, including 40-500 American.

A fair consumptive demand had been exhibited for Wheat, slightly under the rates of last week Flacus continued acousty as dear, and good qualifies not ready sale. Indian Coss Lad attracted more attention and was quoted 6-21 deare. The weather had been unactified and the ground was in unfavorable condition for seed. Red Wheat, 9,343 4; white, 10,320 10,46 7 of 9 bb. Mixed and Selfmer, 33,7843; c. white, 45,7433; d. priladelphia and Beltmere, 35,7844; c. white,

artritons.

Ashes in moderate business, 47 / x 50 / for Pots, and 564646 / for Pearls. Rosts was firm, although affected in a light degree by large imports: Common 4 664, 8, up 1, 12 / x Fine. Spirits of Turrentium in moderate demand at 34 / x 50 Port. Moderate transactions in Inspects demand at 34 Pert. Moderate transactions in Inspect Ort. at 36 4549/. The business in Dynwoords had been less extensive. Sugar had been very active at 1 savance. Mot.asys also from Tac-demand for Corres continued good. Here quiet, but steady. FREIGHTS were slightly improved. Kates from Liverpool to New York were: For 100, 10 / 28 1, 10 / 21 26 ft Dry Goods, 10 / 217 6 Hardware, 12 6; Earthenware, 5/; Passenger 28 26 28 58.

MARCHESTER MARKET firmer, in consequence of worshel Indian advices.

HAVRE MARKETS, Oct. 8 to 14, inclusive—Cotton

HAVRE MARKETS, Oct. 8 to 14, inclusive—COTTON Market regular; sales of the week 6,806 bales tree ordinater Orienne, 10ff.; Modifes, 1026; Uplands, 1026; Sock 5,1600 bales. Prices of Bernstuffs, particularly of Flour, have remoded; also of New-York extra Flour at 381,639 35 bbl. Provisions doil. Ashes quiet, steady. Onto quite neglected. Whalebone remains quiet, but a selff prices; no importe. Becam declining. Coffee firm, with limited business.

Consols closed on Friday, 17th, 912 for Money, 912, 2501 for the account. Bullion in Bunk decreased 2644,000. Bus Silver, 5:2. Mexican Dollars, 5:14. Eagles, 76:44.

London Markett.—Inox in moderate domaind: Rails, 27:16/9321 1:6. Bais, 27:16 free on board Wales. Societ Pre quiet at 67:5 on the Civet. Sucan very active at 1/21.6 dearer. Breadstuffs steady. Coffee quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. The Emperor of Russia has conferred the order of imphthood of St. Alexander Newsky on Baron Hum boldt.

The Spanish Government has conceded that British

The Spanish Government has conceded that British Coreule in the Spanish colonies may administer to the effects of British cuitzens dying intestate.

Austria refuses to pay the dues levied for the maintenance of the light house at the Sulina mouth of the Danube, on the plea that she was not consulted respecting its establishment.

A telegraph from Constantinople, of date the 9th instant, states that Seter Pasha has gained two victories over the Russians in Circassia, and has taken from them 200 prisoners and 21 guns.

The French embassy of friendship to Persia was received by the Shah with tigh coremonies in July last.

## THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.
LONDON, Priday, Oct. 17, 1856.

O'Donnell's sudden fall causes scaroely any regret. He has been served by Narvaez just as he umself had served Espartere. The only characderistic feature in the intrigue against him was that the Queen behaved with unusual kindners toward him on the evening previous to his dism-seal. This feline treachery is common to all the Spanish and Neapolitan Bourbone. They fully believe that it is kingly to practice deception. Narcsez, who has superseded O'Donnell, is, however, far from being favored by the Queen. She fears him on account of his uncontrollable fits of passion; and, accordingly, everybody looks upon his ministry as only a transition to a pure Absolutist administration under Sartorius, who, by supplying money to Christina, and paramours to Isabella, is the right man for both Queens. Just before his resultry into power Narvaez had a personal affair with the husband of the Queen's sister-in-law, whom he caned in true South Carolina style, meeting him accidentally at the house of a common friend. Secont Guel y Rente had not given him any personal effence, but the Marshal remembered, on seeing him, that several years beek the gentleman had exposed his (Narvaez's) conduct in the Cortes. Guel y Rente has since challenged the gallant caballero for the uncalled-for assault, but Narvaez, imitating his South Carchnian prototype, managed matters so as to be forbidden by the Queen to fight a duel, and, accordingly, contented himself with sending his antagonist into exile to Sau Sebastina, for baving had the beldness not to accept the caning with meek humility. logly, everybody looks upon his ministry as only

on the ware. The working population are uneasy. Their resentment is now directed against the high rents of the lodging houses, and next against the Government which has had searly all the obsaper to make the contract the thorse beverament which has had nearly all the obcaper beures pulled down in order to enlarge the thor-oughiares, principally on strategical grounds, to make barricades impossible. The new houses are all much more pretentions than the former ones, and afford no accommodations for poor people. Napoleon is somewhat alarmed at these symptoms, and has sent 400,000 france to the Mayors of the poorer arroadissements, to enable them to assist the poor in paying their reuts. Besides, the munici-pality of Paris has sent circulars to the landlords reminding them that by raising house-rent they may cause disturbances which would suddenly send rents cause disturbances which would suddenly send rents dewn again. The middle classes, however, are wroth at such an interference with the rights of property, and stigmatize it as rank socialism. The alliance with England seems likewise to have lost alliance with England seems interest its importance its charm. Napoleon speaks of its importance effecter now than before, and reminds people of his profestations against a coup détat during the Autumn of 1851. The London Times fully understands these signs, and speaks out against him. The thunderer first published Louis Blane's Cayenne letters, and now hypocritically deplores that leading French statesmen, the very counselors and immediate advisers of the Emperor, should be reputed stockadvisers of the Emperor, should be reputed stock-joblers. The Times goes even so far as to compare them with Sadleir, and to prognosticate shame and ram. Such an article could not have appeared last year in any London paper. Protably the reports from Moscow about the increasing intimacy be, ween the Courts of the Tuileries and of St. Petersburg may likewise have a share in the incipient hostility displayed by the Fuglish papers against Napoleou. Moreover, the monetary difficulties of the Paris market seriou-ly react upon the Exchange here, and the Bank of England is compelled to restrict its adval ces still more. Thus the moneyed interest, formerly Napoleon's greatest worshiper, has remark-ably cooled off in its admiration of Imperial policy.

The Vienna papers, on the other hand, congratulate the world upon the French crisis, since they expecthat under such serious circumstances Napoleon will not dare to act decisively in the Naples question, while he will remain powerful enough to restrain the English Government from any rash expedi-tion. So much is certain, that the Anglo-French ul imatum to the King of Naples was sent off on Saturday last, and that the English fleet under Ad miral Dundas sailed from Ajaccio on the 14th, but whether for Maita or for a cruise in the Mediterranean is not yet certain. As to the result, nobody can foretell it. The ultimatum is couched in the most conciliatory tone, and sufficiently shows the intention of Napoleon not to press matters, and to be satisfied with the slightest concessions; but King Ferdinand has become quite another man since he saw the Russian circular. Originally frightened by the Anglo-French proceedings, he is now buoyed up by Kussian counsel, and wishes to have the points of altercation referred to a new Paris Conerence. Prussia, Austria and Russia are united in demanding a new meeting of the Representatives of the great European powers. Napoleon is not averse to it, but England is opposed to the Confer-ence, foreseeing that it cannot but lead to a rupture

France and Russia. The Crystal Palace frauds by Robson, the author of several dramas of considerable popularity, and the stupid and unmanly freaks of Lord Ernest Vane, son of the late Marquis of Londonderry, and nephew of the late Lord Hardinge, now occupy the attention of the London public. These, and some uniavorable rumors connected with the operations of Viscount Maidstone on the turf, are not of a nature to give a high opinion of the morality of English society. Indeed, if we look back upon the fast few years, upon the affairs and exposures of Windle and Cole, of Cosmo Gordon, of Sir Deag Paul, Strahan & Co., of the Aberdeen Bank, the Tip-perary Bank and the Royal British Bank, of the Westminster Improvement bonds, the flight of Westminster Improvement bonds, the flight of Frank Villiers, James Sadleir and Viscount Maidriene, the suicide of John Sadleir, the equivocal position of Mr. J. McGregor, M. P., Mr. Brown, M. P. (for Tewksbury), and several Irish members, the friends of Sadleir, we cannot wonder that the prestige of the English name has lost its power on the Continent. It was not only the Crimean misnanagement, but the general routenness of the system, which has become known to the world, and lowered the estimation in which Englishmen

are beld.

of the Western Alliance and to a closer union o

To all the candidates for the Circumlocution Cflice, in every country of the world, I urgently recommend the reading of to-day's leader in The London Times on the Italian question. After a great quantity of big words, and de-nunciations of intended Austrian and French appexations, we are informed that "A note, 'couched in the most mederate and conciliatory "at Naples. On its rejection—which we do not "expect—the two Leg tions will withdraw, and "the combined squadron, by that time at Malta, "will proceed toward, but not to, the Italian "coast." "Let the worst come to the worst, and coast." "Let the worst come to the worst, and let His Majesty be ever so obstinate, and ever so desirous to see the fleet for which he has offered with he had not have a second with heart with heart with he had not have a second with heart with h "let His Majesty be ever so obstinate, and ever so "desirous to see the fleet for which he has offered "a reward, we do not anticipate that the most timid "lady visitor at Naples will have to make the least "alteration in her arrangements." Now if such are really the intentions of England, we don't see the reason why the fleet is sent to the Mediterranean, though we know that the name of Admiral Dundas cannot frighten even the most timid lady. We are at a loss to understand how such an expedi ion can raise England's prestige, though it must disgust every Italian patriot, and drive him inevitably into the arms either of Murat or of Mazzini. The Picdmontese party, and the Constizini. The Piedmontese party, and the Consti-tutionalists of Sicily, who trusted England, are rendered simply ridiculous, by leaning on such a broken reed as Palmerston's support is known

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen and Court have returned from Balmeral Sectional to London.

Mr. Kernsghan of Chicago is a candidate for one of the vacant Consulships—either at New-York, Philadelphia or Cincinnati. His claims are urged by some of the papers, and the Corporations of Sligo, Derry and the papers, and the Corporations of Sligo, Derry and Coleraine, Ireland, have sent recommendations

Coleraine, Ireland, have sent recommendations in his favor to the Foreign office.

A letter from Tanjer says that the Emperor of Morecco has authorized his Minister to negetiate a treaty of commerce with England. Among other important items, this treaty will abolish in mopolies.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, some information as to the progress of the mannonth ship Great Eastern was submitted to the shareholders. It is expected the ship will be launched about the middle of April next. The bodiers were to be delivered the present week, and the propeling machancy is being proceeded with. Most part of the ball is plated—the extremetes of the stem and stem alone remaining to be completed. The engineer, J. R.

no built plated—the extremetees of the sem an elem-lone remaining to be completed. The engineer, J. R. Stunel, has matured his plans for launching.

A frighte named the Diadem, 31 guas, has just been annothed at Pembroke.

The agents of Smith & Wessen, of Hartford, Conn., two exhibited their new repeating pistol to the Con-cious der in Chief, by whom it has been favorably re-cived.

number-in-Chief, by whom it has been favorably received.

Some wag has imposed on The London Times a most extraordinary hoax on the subject of railway traveling in the Southern States. The wag signs himself "An Fye Winnese," and atthough his story is denectly confused, its substance is, that traveling recently in the care between Macon and Augusta, Ga., two young men A and B fell in love with two young ladies—had a difficulty on the subject—C proposed they should fight it out, whereupon a general discussion on dnelling arose. Conductor stopped the train for D and E to fight, and E was killed. C afterwards challenged G—went into smoking car and killed him. H then selved little boy, son of the slain G—took tim upon the platform, killed him, and threw him over—whereupon conductor again stopped cars and I killed J. K wanting to kill L, but being behind time, conductor went sheed and reached Macon, O K. This story is going the rounds.

# FRANCE.

matters so as to be forbidden by the Queen to fight a duel, and, accordingly, contented binaself with sending his antagonist into exile to Sau Sebastian, for baving had the boldness not to accept the caning with meek humility.

The affairs of France look serious. The money market is still in a most precarious condition, and is generally believed that the star of Napoleon is

ecret. It is however known that large orders have the bands of various houses part, to buy up all the gold that may be available, not up I anden only, but in the United States and Gar-

any. count Walewshi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a ci-cular to the French Diplomatic Agents at Foreign Counts in answer to that of Russia of Sept. According to what has been heard of this new document, the French Government repais the representes of Frince Gorebake fi, and adduces arguments to prove that he was in error in stating that the conduct of France and England in the Nagles affair is contrary to treaty and to the public rights of Europe. In the Bernin Bourse Gizzette it is stated that Count de Moray has rend the hote to Prince Gorebakoff, and that it is full of pacific protestations; and, mo cover, contains

has read the note to Prince Gorchakoff, and that it is full of pacific protestations; and, mo cover, contains the assurance that the action of France toward Neples will be of a purely diplomatic character.

According to the Post Ampl Gozzete, France considers it necessary to establish fortified works between Strasburg and Kehl, in order to counterbelance the importance of the fortified bridge it is intended to construct on the Rhine at Cologne. This view has been communicated by the French Government to the various courts of Germany, some of whom have already replied that the two fortified works cannot be placed in comparison, because at Cologne both banks of the river belong to the amplication, while at Kehl

already replied that the two fortified works cannot be placed in comparison, because at Cologne both banks of the river belong to the same power, while at Kehl one bank of the Rhine belongs to France, and the other to the Duchy of Baden, a power which can never be the object of alarm to the French Empire.

On the 14th the Emperor came from St. Cloud, and, mounting at the Tuileries, rode slowly in advance of his guards, along the once formidable Faulbeurg St. Antoine. It was 2 o'clock, the workmen's dinner hour, and his way was through the crowd, by whom he was well received. On his return from St. Magr. at 5 o'clock, he passed through the same faulbourg, but the streets were then comparatively deserted.

Am Embessador from Persia has arrived at Trebizond, on his way to France, as the beater of costly presents to the Emperor, and accompanied by a large suite.

huncrs are rife of an intended strike for higher was es by some classes of the workmen of Paris - placeterer, what f laborers and others are speken of as liketo stop work.
Princes Mathilde, daughter of Prince Charles Bona-

Princes Mathilde, daughter of Prince Charles Bonaparte was married to Count Louis de Cambaceres on the 14th, at the chapel of the Fulleries.

The Monitor publishes mother dispatch from Marchal Randon, Governor-General of Algeria. After stating that the Kabyles of the tribe of Beri-Bonghre dan had made their submission, and that those of the Beri-bon-Addon were about to do so likewise, the dispatch gives an account of operations against the Beri-bounds, the instignators of the resistance to the French. The attack upon the villages of this tribe was made on the 7th, and continued on the 8th of October. The less of the French was mine killed and 38 wounded; that of the Kabyles is reported as considerable. The results obtained by these combats decided the Beri-Malmond, a neighboring tribe, also to make submission. This puts on end to the insurrection which, under sion. This puts an end to the insurrection which, under the influence of Li-Hadj-Amar, threatened to assume

serious propertions.

The Lext move was to be on Tizi-Ouzou.

# SPAIN.

The appointment of the new Ministry under Navvaca. as already reported by telegraph, is confirmed, and in addition, Sr. Arguelles is appointed Director General of the Colonies.

Further telegraphs from Madrid, dated evening of Wednesday, the 15th, announce that the desamortissement of the church property is suspended, and all sales now pending are annulled. The Concordst is re-established in full force and vigor, and all ordinances, provisions and regulations to the contrary areannalled. The Governors of Comma, Cuidad Real, Ponte Ve-

The Governors of Corunsa, Cuidad Real, Ponte Vedra, Alicante, Toledo and Cordova are disnissed. The railway concession from Madrid to Bayoane is definitely adjudged to M. Periere. Leopold Cento is appointed Under-Secretary of State. Count Bankenderff, the Russian cavoy has arrived.

A list of the new Ministry, purporting to be official, is published in the Messacer de Bayoane, and differs in some respects from that at first announced. According to the list, Sr. Arrazola, who was reported as Minister of Justice, is not in the Cabinet. Senor serias is called Minister of Justice: Boszanella, finance: and Mojano, public works. In other respects the lists coincide.

A letter of the 11th, from Madrid mentions a rencentre between Gen. Narvaez and Senor Guel, which was a good deal talked of in Madrid. The letter says: was a good dealtalked of in Madrid. The letter says:

"Gen. Narvaez has just assaulted Sanor Guely Rente, the burband of the Infanta Josefa. Narvaez met ham at the house of Gen. Aleson, the new Captala-General of the Phillipine Islands, and on ascertaining who he was he cried out, in presence of the lady of the house and several visitors: "Ah, you rascal! you coward clear out! You filed respecting me in the Cortes. Take this! and this! and this!"—enting the Cortes. Take this! and this! and this!"—enting the act in to the word, and striking him repeatedly. Gael old not return the blows, but merely tried to avoid them, calling out: 'For heaven's sake. Duke, what do 'you mean'! The persons present interfered and put an end to the affair. Guel subsequently rent a challenge to Narvaez to fight him with small swords, which Narvaez accepted. The Queen, hearing of it, sent for Nervaez and torbade him to fight. Guel has been or-cered to retire immediately to San Sebastian where his wife resides."

## PRUSSIA.

will be held in the Royal Castle at Berlin, with M. Von Raumer as Royal Commissioner, preciding. The object of the meeting is to decide on propositions to be referred to another conference composed of ecclesiastics and laymen, with the intention of reorganizing the Evange heal Church of Prassia.

The bankers of Leipsic and Breslau have bound the mactives not to send silver abroad, and a similar decision is expected at Berlin. In connection with this subject it may be mentioned that the Board of Commerce of Hamburgh has sent to the Senste, with a favorable recommendation, a memorial from the merchants in favor of a gold standard for Germany.

## DENMARK.

The Ministerial crisis continues, Herr Von Tillisch, who was commissioned to form a Ministry having failed in his attempt. It was an understood condition that Von Scheele was to remain Minister of Foreign Affairs whatever Cabinet may be formed. It is possible that Herr Andrea, the Minister of Finance, who resigned because he would not agree to the proposed settlement with regard to the Sound and Transit Dues, will, now that this actilement is accomplished, be called into office again. fice egain.

## SWEDEN.

Silver has been abstracted to an extent that threatens a monetary crisis.

The English Vice-Consul at Stockholm (Mr. Crowe) is accused before the Swedish Courts of having induced a Swedish soldier to desert and to enlist in the

service of the Hudson's Bay Company.
Official announcement is made of the betrothal of Prince Oscar, youngest son of the King, to the Princers Sophic Wilhelmine Marisane Hearictle of

Nessau.

The new law for the regulation of Public Schools is published. It senctions many improvements on the old system, but places all schools under the unconditional superintendence of the Church.

## TURKEY.

Constantinople dates are to the feh inst. A ministerial criefs was expected, and Redsolid Pasha was capected, in Redsolid Pasha was published touching the "national representation" in the Principalities, but it makes no mention of the union of Modavia and Wallachia. The Porte has invited the Embassadors to a meeting preparatory to the convecation of the Divan on the subject of the reorganization of the Principalities.

retion of the Principalities.

The financial companies, which are soliciting the rivilege, of etablishing Banks in Tuner, were to send in scales proposals on the 11th inst. The Porte guarantees 6 w cent on Euphrates railway, and s perion of way will enjoy exclusive privileges, will receive the land gratuitously, and will be allowed to work the mines near. The Company undertakes to establish a telegraph and line of steamers to connect with India.

## LATER.

A dispatch says that in consequence of a pressing note from France, the Austrian evacuation of the Prin-A decree of the Queen of Spein revokes the Consti-

tution of 1845, and reestablishes the aucient regime. Lord Vane Tempest and Cornet Birt are dismissed

### THE LATEST.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

By Tekgraph from London to Liverpool |

Lospon, Oct. 18.—Notwithstanding the fresh restrictive measures just a hypted by the Bank, and the anti-upation of an unfavorable return from that inclination, the various Stock Exchange markets, although opening flatly, showed a decided increase of firmness this aftermeon.

this afternoon.

The Funds experienced a steady upward movement and finally closed i F cent above the i o'clock quotations of yesterday.

The improvement is mainly attributable to the interpretation of the improvement is mainly attributable to the interpretation.

The improvement is mainly surflutable to the in-vestments of the public which, as we anticipated would be the case, have been simulated by the re-cent fail. The reinvestments of the recipients of divi-dends, form especially an interesting feature in the market.

The advices from Paris relative to the settlement

there, were also considered more favorable than was

La the Discount market to-day the supply of money as rather more liberal, but the Bank rates were fully maintained, and in many cases exceeded.

In the Stock Exchange money was also easier, the large money was also easier, the case of the stock of the

the Stock Exchange money was also easier, the dealers having apparently over-supplied themselves for the moment, but the rates for short loans were still as high as 64 to 6 F cent.

No t-legraphic intelligence was received from the Paris Bourse to-day.

Paris Bourse to-day.

THE TIMES CITY ARTICLE.

Los don, Friday, Oct. 18, p. m.—At the commencement of business the English Funds showed increased heaviness without any assignable came, but aithough they remained dell until nearly the middle of the day, the market was unimately firm, and the latest transactions were at an improvement of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of cent on yesterday's prices. Money was in full supply in the Stock Exchange, in consequence of the amounts brought in by the public for stock.

At the Bank of England there was a steady but not an excessive demand, and In the open market there

At the Bank of England there was a steady but not an excessive demand, and In the open market there was generally less pressure.

The letters from Paris te-day are again less discouraging. The half-month market had passed off well, and money was more easily obtainable, both on the Bourse and in the Discount market.

No gold was taken from the Bank of England to-day for expectation.

### FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily News aunonness that the works of the Louvre are to be suspended. The exterior walls will be completed, but the aterior will be left to be carried out under more favorable auspices

#### SPAIN.

Madain, Oct. 17, 1856,-Royal decrees have been issued refusing the supplementary act of the Constitu-tion and refetablishing regime in the Palace, and the right of the Episcopal Faculty in conferring Holy Orders in pursuance of the Concordat. The profession and poviciate of women in Convents is at the same

#### FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

VIERSA, Friday .- The Austrian Gazette undertaken to confirm the statement of the Oat Deutsche Post, that the French Government has sent to that of Aus tris a note, demanding in peremptory terms the withdrawal of its troops from the Danubian Principalities. Yesterday Baron Hubner returned to his post at

#### THE BRIGHTON AFFAIR.

Yesterday meening a Court of Inquiry was held at Brighton for the purpose of investigating the charges against Lord C. V. Tempest, L. Birt and Lieut. Wistanley. The result was announced in last even-

ing a Gazette.

All the morning papers notice with satisfaction the manner in which the Duke of Cambridge has acted in the case of Lord C. V. Tempest and Birt. His Lordship, not anticipating the summary process which has been taken, had written to The Times complaining of

the suspension in which he was kept by the military authorities. The Times adds:

"We need only congratulate Lord E. V. Tempest on being rid of his suspense; the Fourth Light Dragoous on being rid of Lord C. V. Tempest, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge having had the good sense to apply a speedy remedy to a crying cytl."

The packet Orinoco arrived last evening at Southampton. Her dates are: Panama Sept. 93, Barbados 27th, Janualca 28th, Demears 25th, Trinidad 25th, Antique 28th, Porto Rico 30th, St. Domingo 28th, St. Thomas Oct. 1. She brings 43 passengers, and specie to the amount of \$1,000,303.

There is little news from Jamaica. The mercantile markets were more prosperous than for some time past. The I land was generally healthy, and the enening crops were expected to be large. Exchange bills at 60 days were at 21 P cent premium. Merchants' bills at 1; W cent premium.

for eargo and freights. They were very busy, and had been unusually delayed during the fortnight.

At Grenada trade was dull.

The news from the Pacific is from Valparaise to the 31st of August and Callao to the 11th of September. There is nothing of special interest.

## LATEST MARKET REPORT.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18-12 m.
WHEAT and FLOUR quiet at yesterday's prices. Some inquiry for INDIAN CORN at full rates. PROVIS texs unchanged. Corron-A steady basiness and some speculative demand at the quotations of westerdey. Probable sales 8,000 to 10,000 bales.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

American Mocke. Our London advices report business 

Kentucky Six & Cest Fonds, 1968-72 7 00
Rentment Six & Court Founds, 1800
Maryland Five & Cent Sterling Bonde 91 9 96
Massachusetta Five & Cont St'g Bonds 95 w100
Penneylvania Five & Cent St
Penneylvania Pive & Cent Bonds, 1877 78 @ 20
Virginia Six & Cent Bonda, 1836
Illinois Central Seven & Cents, 1875 30 @ 81
Illinois Central Six & Centa, 1870 78 10 80
Himole Central Seven & Cent, Pd Eds., 1860. 95 & 5; Himole Central Seven & Cents, \$25 paid 11 W 12
Disease Control Somen & Control Co. Co.
Illinois Contra State Contra C
Michigan Central Eight & Cont, 1869 89 19 91
New York Central Six & Cents, wotconv., 1833. 20 if 12
New York Central Seven & Cent Conve, 1864. 91 2 93
Frie Sevet & Cent First Mige., 1867 26 4164
File Street of Control of Mises 1984 87 9 45
Eric Seven & Cent Therd Mige., 1981 83 2 85
Erie Seven & Cent Convertibles, 1982 81 3 81
Frie Feven & Cent Sinking Fund, 1875 82 9 54
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The same of the Part of the Part of the All of the All
Panama Seven & Cent let Mtg. Sterling, 1881. 92 9 84

## Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Add 1. London, Friday, Oct. 17, 1826—5 p. m.

4 det. 1. London, Friday, Oct. 17, 1826—5 p. m.

4 Celerial and Foreign produce markets have been steady
wreak, with a good brainess. Evolutin selfve demand;
16 dearer. Corrowand Brandstrype firm,
in demand for Monary cratifices selfve at 6 47 per cent por
um. Consons leave of 91; for money, 51; 28% for the acit. Mexican Dollans 5,1; Ber Silver 5,2. Andrican
Line 16 43. nrs 76 4). custrant strady; 266 bars at specion mostly benght is a the product value. Hondrine Siver, 5,22007 for each at bodypasty, with low from 5 De 27; Tenerific Silver at

nice bold porty, which by frees objects a country free in the country of the coun

Third Ports of Europe	555,-INFORTS-1556. 200,000 279,500,000 500,000 45,500,600
Total	334,900,000
seat Britalo	.800,000 19,400,000
Total	900,000 84,100,000 being at full prices. At

former-cales for the week, 4,800 bales at full prices. At Liverpool the demand has been good where for the week 73,800 balve; Mid. Oriesan is quoted 6,1604 by M. Correra without alteration. Tough Cake and Tile, 2,107,164. At the Const market on Menday the supply of English Wheat was at all, and the condition generally inferior; only the best samples add at a decline of 1,127 by a trumper. To lay the market was steady. We quote White American Wheat was abled on 1,44,135 que returned. To lay the market was steady. We quote White American Wheat was 1,44,50 of 1,44,135 que returned. To lay the market was steady. We quote White American Wheat was 1,44,50 of 1,44,135 que returned. To lay the market was steady. We quote White American Wheat was 1,44,50 of 1,44,135 que returned. To lay the market was steady. We quote White American Wheat was 1,44,50 of 1,44,135 que returned. To lay the market was steady. We quote White American Wheat was 1,44,50 of 1,44,135 que returned. To lay the market was steady. We quote White American Wheat was 1,44,50 of 1,44,50 que returned wheat

burg Ch an, £35101 D £ 3. Manillo fish, and 77 cheoper; of 22 bales at another, about half sold from £33 5/2 £31 for ord to good mid. with good current quality at £36.

JUTE—544 bales were nearry all bought in, at £182 £18 10/60 remnion to good Mid.

Induce—The periodical sales, for which 17.531 chests were declared, commer ead on the 13th list; the biddings have not been animated, except for good consuming to mid shipping, which sell at an advance of 64 494, on the July rates; ord, and defective dull at 25 deh advance; 4,066 chests passed sale, of which 1.124 and, 1.129 bought in, and 63 withdrawn.

Inox—The demand is moscrate; we quote flaths at £7 10/2 £7 11/6; Bars, £7 15/1, £ on h. in Wales; Scotch Pig quiet at 67/6 for mixed Nos, on the Civide.

Tallow—St. Petersburg Y. C. has advanced to 54, in all situations.

Land in very little demand. Present price 76 272, in bila.

sman, 2 or 2, 2 for mid., 2, 2 do; 10 for fair to good bold, and 4 2 do
4.4 for time.

SECITER quiet; sellers at £27.

SECIAR has been in active demand, and prices have rapidly advanced 1/2/16. Of West India the sales result 3,000 hinds, and
of Mauritius and K. India 15,000 bars have been offered at anction, and nearly all sold. Privately 7,000 to 5,000 bars Mauritius
of the spot have also been sold at full prices, and a flowing cargo
if 5,000 bars No. 9 to 9. Insured in Antwerp, for an output at
8 6,300 to 400 bars Naive Madrias sold to arrive at 39. Jained.
of Foreign the sales by auction have not been numerous, but
recardly an calculate business has been done at advanced
ities.

52,400,000 199,700,000

The firm at last quotations.
The sales of AMERICAN STOCKS have rather increased the last work, but at lower rates. Massachusetts Stedling is odiered at the buyers at 19: Maryland is offered at 22, without finding buyers, Varginia Stedling for without demand; Illinois Central Radicoal Bonds, brief at 36031; Frendands, at 36034; Fennsylvania Central to, 33035; Canada Sa, 112; Nova Scotia 6s, 106.

Hichardson, Sprace & Co.'s Circular.

Per deid.]

Liverroot, Oct. 17, 1858.

We have this week to rote a large supply of Breadmants, vis.; Solid hash Wheat, 28,876 bash. Com., 20,802 bbis. Floor, from the States and Canada; 4,716 grs. Wheat and 50 base Floor from the Meditorianean.

Famory: Bullevier of Wheat for the week ending last Saturday were 144, 150 grs. at 64 g. s.amast 150, 155 grs., at 76.7 in the corresponding week of last year.

On Tuesday, we reported per Atlantic a quiet trade in Grain. Wheat was not so much inquired for, and to effect sales a reduction must have been submitted to. From in this request, and a shade deaver. I volus Coux firm, with moderate sales.

At te-day's market there was little business done in Werker, and although we do rot alter our quotations, where sales were roads, a reduction of all \$\psi\$ bash, was accepted. To induce dealers beying quantity, a suff norther decilies would have to be accepted. Frouth was also rather slow, at his Trackay's rates. Industry last, some speculative request, and an advance of \$Cd.31 ft or \$q.\$ in she cut established on the week.

Philadelphia and Baltimore St, \$\psi 34\$; extra Ohlo, \$\psi 36.76 4\$.

It into a Coux—Mixed and yellow, \$\psi 6.63 4\$; while, \$\psi 6.65 at \$\psi 6.75\$.

Burn-The denied is quite index in the Government soles of Berf and Pork have a depreciating influence on both articles.

Burn-The stock is small, and prices maintained in retail.

Lum is nominal, there being no domain for the article; to day a parel offered at article and not meet a burn, shinough 15 would have been taken.

Tailow is in improved demand, and has advanced 6d. Power, Butchers' Association, 51;

Royals opened firm at higher rates, but with large imports has become ender, and closes at about 1.6 for common.

Busk in fair request at 15,6 for Philadelphia, and 12,62715, for Baitimore.

GOV. REIDER IN PIKE COUNTY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. PORT JERVIS, Oct. 29, 1856. Yesterday was the day appointed for Gov

Receir to address the citizens of Pike County and adjacent towns at Milford. As many of his former friends had not had an opportunity to hear him describe the wrongs of Kansas as witnessed by himself, it was natural that a large number would be anxious to listen to him. And smong those thus solicitous were many from Orange Co.,

those thus solicitous were many from Orange Co., N. Y., especially from the Town of Deerpark, a town immediately adjoining Pike Co., only eight miles from Millord.

About 12 o'clock m., a large jdelegation, numbering some fifty wagous, left Pert Jervis, headed by four marshals on horseback, a band of music in a carringe drawn by feur horses, the Rocky Mcuntain Glee Club with flags, banners and all the usual accompaniments which go to make up a fine display. The procession having formed and driven through the principal streets in Port Jervis, passed over into Pike County and drove to Milford, where they arrived without accident about 2 o'clock p. m. Here the procession was joined by the Comp. m. Here the procession was joined by the Com-mittee of Arrangements, and, with Gov. Reeder (who just at that time arrived from the West), drove through the main strests of the village, and finally halted in front of the Court-House. The great numbers in attendance soon satisfied the Committee that the Court-room was quite too small to accommodate the crowd, and a temporary stand was soon erected in front of the building. At a little after 3 o'clock Goy. Reeder was introduced amid most enthusiastic cheers.

duced amid most enthusiastic cheers.

For some three hours the Governor spoke to an attentive audience, who listened as men willing to hear the truth, and profit by the facts he so clearly and eloquently enunciated—and it is believed that many who went to the meeting, believing that all "this shricking for Kansas is an electioneering "humbug," went away resolved to vote for Free-Soil and Fremont.

It was now past 6 o'clock, and after three cheers for Gov. Reeder, three for "Bleeding Kansas," and three for Jessie, the meeting adjourned.

Immediately the Marshais re-formed the procession, and every wagon being furnished with from

sica, and every wagen being furnished with from two to tentorchights, a most magnificent display was made through the streets of Milford. The night was dark and still—the music fell delightfully upon the ear-and as the lights and music were slowly receding from the place, it seemed an in-spiring omen that, on Tuesday next, even Pike County might yet be revolutionized, and enough of the Pathinder's friends found to save the State. The cavalcade arrived in Port Jervis about 9

The cavalende arrived in Port Jervis about 9 o'clack, and after passing through the principal streets were dismissed with three thandering cheers, which the Fremont boys hereabout know how to give. But this glorious day for Pike County was not without its disgraceful scenes. As the head of the procession strived in front of the Court-House in Milord, some twenty or thirty boys had been stationed with flags in their hands, with "Buck and Breck" as the metto; and these boys ran alongside of our marshals and wagons contain-"Buck and Breck" as the metto; and these boys ran alongside of our marshals and wagons containing the music, ever and anon shouting "Hurrah for Buck and Breck," "Three groans for the Negro-Worshippers," "Three groans for the Woolly Horse;" and the parents of these boys looking on and encouraging them. This was no interruption to the procession, and the thing itself was rather laughable; but it indicated the "Ruffian" spirit. Again, while the Governor was speaking, some of the men of the town, learing the effect of his speech, worked through the crowd and advised the Buchanan men in attendance to leave; and soon after, these same "Law-and-Order" men headed a small procession and marched up the street, singing shouting and groaning as they passed the speaker's stand, in true "Border-Ruffian" style. The Fremont men treated this intrusion with silent con-

too, was trying to interrupt the meeting. For about an hour after this, the meeting was not interrupted, and much good seed was sown; but another interruption occurred by these same "Buch and Breck" worthies, increased now by some fifty one hundred congenial spirits from New-York and New-Jersey. Hideous yells and obscene remarks constituted their stock in trade, and the speaker was interrupted while they were passing; and as the last "strick for Slavery" died away, the speaker beautifully and truthfully remarked: "There, my "tiends, you see the true spirit of Border Ruffan, "ism. That effort to break up a peaceable mesting may succeed in this canvass, but three can." ing way succeed in this canvas, but three can-paigns conducted as this is, will ambhilde any

paigns conducted man would remain in it."

This well timed and merited remark called forth This well-timed and merited remark called forth a burst of applause; and it was announced that four Buchanan men were already converted, and wheeled into line for Fremont and Free Speech. It had been intimated that a coat of lar and feathers awaited the Governor, should be attempt to speak in Milford, but this was not added to the other insults.

other insults.

Let the honest men—sober men—reflecting men
of Milford, lise as one man, sad see to it that a
public meeting may be held in that borough with
out a repetition of such scenes as were witnessed cut a repetition of such sectorday next, rebake yesterday. You may yet, on Tuesday next, rebake yesterday. You may yet, on Tuesday next, rebake these disturbers of the public peace Will you it?

AN EXE-WITEES.

FROM BOSTON.

# THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

Frem Our Own Correspondent. BOSTON, Wednesday Night, Oct. 29, 1856.

The Fremont torchlight procession to-night eclipsed in spleuder and in numbers everything of he kind ever before seen in New-England. For the first time, the deep enthusiasm of the masses of our people for Freedom and Fremont found an oppertunity to indulge in a general manifestation, and amply have they improved the opportunity. All the resources of the decorative art of Boston were put in requisition for banners, transparencies, and

and vicinity were engaged to play.

All day long the various railr ads were pouring n from every quarter of the country crowds of people. The weather was superb. Clear, calm and mild, the night was truly a night of October, with a cloudless and starry sky, such as even lay r Syria could not surpass.

From sunset until eight o'clock the principal

From sunset until eight o'clock the principal streets offered a singularly gay and animated spectacle. The whole population seemed to be abroad, swarming not only on Washington street, but in all the by streets, usually so sileat and solitary. Groups were standing at the corners, burning blue lights and Roman candles, excited boys dashing along with lighted flambeaux or torches, while squadrons of horsemen were wildly riding about, apparently for the mere purpose of working off their superfluous enthusiasm. Now and then an immense and mysterious procession would pass along, with unlit torches, dark transpatencies, and multitudinous banners streaming in the air as they harriedly marched to the general rendezvous on the Common. I need were general rendezvous on the Common. I mad were country delegations just arrived on the evening trains, in some cases a dozen cars full. I noticed one of these auxiliary bands, numbering several hurdreds, every man of whom carried an American

The immense size of the procession delayed it from starting, notwithstanding the efforts of the marshals, for nearly an hour after the time assigned. marshals, for nearly an hour after the time assigned. It was nearly two hours in reaching the head of State street, where it had accomplished less than half of its journey. It was literally "an army with banners." First came a cavaleade, of several thousand horsemen, each bearing an American flag; then an iterumable multitude on foot, with torches, flambance have and transparencies. These progressions are the state of beaux, barners and transparencies, more gorgeous and variegated than a Chmese Feast of Lanterns, Every device, every inscription that wit and fancy could devise, every scene that art could paint was there exhibited, to depict the achievement of Frethere exhibited, to depict the achievements of Fre-mont, the crimes of Slavery, the hopes and the wishes of Freedom, and the wrongs and sufferings of Kansas. Then came another division of ser-eral hundred horsemen. Then another multitude on foot. All the cities, and a large proportion of on foot. All the cities, and a large proportion of the towns of Massachusetts were represented, in some cases by bands numbering hundreds of torches. No public show was ever seen in Boston to com-pare with it in splendor and variety. All along the route the houses blazed with illuminations and fre-works, while the sidewalks were crowded with works, while the sidewalks were crowded with spectators following the procession as it defied along its brilliant path through our narrow sod wincing streets. It was a night long to be remembered with pride and pleasure by the friends of freedom and good government. Or rather it is a night, for as I close this letter the bell of the Old South is striking midnight, amid the passing did of the great Fremont procession.

OLIVER.

# THE BAPTISTS OF MASSACHUSETTS FOR

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuns.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Oct. 29, 1856.

The Massachusetts Baptist Convention, which is now in session at this place, this evening responded to the recent action of their brethren in New-York

to the recent action of their brethren in New-York by the passage of the following resolutions, with but one dissenting voice:

\*\*Received\*\*, That the system of American Slavery is an environce and aggravated evil, and that it becomes the people of old to labor and pray for its ex inction.

\*\*Received\*\*, That as embassadors of Christ and members of Christian churches in a time republic, we have a deep inverset as d a solemn accountability in respect to any nay old lied is then which curses new destricts with reserve account on the mean of human salvation, and that we will never yield the right of Christian of learns of any class or profession to oppose, by all constitutional and repriseous means, the enactment or the continuance of laws morally wrong.

\*\*Received\*\*, That the act of Congress opening the Territories of Nebrashs and Kansas to the wrongs of Slavery is additionally eclous as an act of national peristy, trampling upon a solumn compact of our fathers for staying the progress of this unchristian system, and that we carnestly sympathiss in all parieties and Christian endayors to make these Territories and their adjacencies forever free.

These resolutions were not forced upon the cou-vention, but are the spontaneous expression of a sentiment which will be responded to on the 4th of next month by a large majority of the Buptist de-nomination in this State, of which this body is the

### representative. A VOICE FOR FREEDOM.

FREEWILL BAPTIST GENERAL CON-FERENCE.

Descrepondence of The N. Y. Tribuse
PITTSFIELD, N. H., Oct. 28, 1856.

At the late session of the General Conference of
the Freewill Baptists, which was composed of del-egates from all the Free States in the Union except
New-Jersey, Connecticut and California, held at
Marionville, Ohio, from the 1st to the 8th inst., the
collowing resolutions were adopted without a single dissenting vote:

iciliowing resolutions were adopted without a single dissenting vote:

"Recoired That the recent violations of autional faith—the live by impedies in Congress—the efforts to extend the system of Sixvery by violence—the everthrow of the right of sufface in a portion of our country, and the prostration of the power of this Covernment to the embouragement of "cvil" and set of "good works," are but the lead imate findles of the sixve system; and therefore the Arth-Sixvery cause, in this country, is our religious and political organizations, is nothing more and no him; ses than the cause of religion and civil government.

"Recoired That we remember our bethren and eleters in faces a suffering for us in respect of our right to life, liberty and the purposit of the piptness; and we will not forget to contribute of our means for their felich-to offer for them our devit prayers, and to vote for them in the coming election, supporting only the candidates for the National Executive and Legislaure who are pictured without reservation for Farie Kassat.

"Recoired That we cannotify selicit the prayers of all our brethren and eleters that God may give success, in the impedaing political contract, to the cause of civil and religious liberty.

Sillas CURTIS, Secretary of Ges. Conference.

# NEW-JERSEY COME-OUTERS.

ORANGE, Essex Co., N. J., Oct. 31, 1856. ORANGE, Essex Co., N. J., Oct. 31, 1856.

The undersigned, heretofore members of Council No. 4 of the American party in Orange, N. J., after due deliberation, and a serious consideration of the present attitude of political parties, and the momentous crisis which our beloved country has reached, have concluded to cast their votes in the approaching Presidential election for Frement and Dayton. And the following are among the reasons which impel them to this course, and which they feel it to be their duty to offer for the consideration of those of their fellow-citizens who have purposed to support Fillmore and Donelson:

First: They are now fully convinced that there